THE HISTORY OF THE Royal Congress AT THE HAGUE.

TOGETHER WITH

The Character, Families, Forces, and Revenue of the ſeveral Electors, and Soveraign Princes, that Compoſe this

Moſt Auguſt Aſſembly:

AND

A Relation of their Splendid Equipage and Retinue.

AS ALSO

Of { The Glorious Canopy and Chair of State.
The ſeveral Curious, and Admirable Fire-works.
The many Triumphal Arches. }

With the other vaſt Preparations made for

His MAJESTY of Great Britain.

WITH

An Exact Draught of the Manner of King *William*'s Entry into the *HAGUE*, and Reception by The States-General.

Tranſlated from the Dutch Copy, Printed at LEIDEN.

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The Hiſtory of the Royal Congreſs, &c.

Ovid in his firſt Book of *Metamorphoſis* gives a Relation of a Solemn Council of the Gods, held to ſuppreſs the Inſolence of the Gyants, who were not only guilty of contempt of the Gods, but had alſo Embru'd their hands in all manner of Cruelty; in which *Comention*, *Jupiter* is pretended to have been *Preſident*, as being Fabled to be the chief of the Gods; he accuſes them of ſeveral Indignities they had offered to his *Divinity*, and the more to move the other Gods againſt them, he concludes with recounting the ſad Condition their Devouteſt Vataries on Earth would be in, were not ſpeedy Vengeance executed on thoſe wicked Cannibals.

I will not trouble the Reader with giving an Account whence the Poet borrowed this Fable. But this I may ſay truly, that there is now a Council of Earthly Gods (the famouſeſt that ever was in the world) Aſſembled really much for the ſame purpoſe, as the Poets luxuriant Fancy feigns his Pagons were. And had this Council happened in the early Ages of the World, it might rationally have been concluded, that this Poet had took his Plot from it; for they are Aſſembled to concert Meaſures in order to the bringing down a *grand Gyant* with his Train of petty ones, who is ſuperlatively endowed with all thoſe *Vices*, which *Ovids Jupiter* charged the Antient Gyants with; His *Blaſphemy* and contempt of *God* is notorious to all, ſeeing he has Arrogantly Uſurped the Attributes of the God-head it ſelf, by aſſuming to himſelf the Epithets of Immortal, Invincible, *&c.* And ſhould we recount all the Unparrallel'd Act of more than Savage Cruelty perpetrated by him, his baſe perfidiouſneſs and other Helliſh Vices that Reign in him, 'twould ſwell a Book to a Volum (which 'tis hoped this and after Ages may be bleſſed with, after the downfal of this ſo eminent a Servant of *Lucifer*) ſince few places in *Europe* have not in ſome Meaſure groaned under the effects thereof. Nay ſo great a proficient has this Monſter in Barbarity been, as even to extend it in the utmoſt degree to thoſe who firſt gave him Breath, and without whoſe Concurrence it had never been in his Power to have given the leaſt diſturbance to *Europe*; ſo that he was as ungreatful to them as *Eſop*'s Snake, which the Countryman took up half ſtarved in the Fields and brought to life again,

and in requital of his kindneſs was Stung by it to Death. And they may truly ſay that the truth of the Proverb, *perire quod ſit ingrato*, has been experienced by them with a Witneſs.

This, I ſay, is the Cauſe of the Meeting of this *Auguſt Aſſembly*, wherein His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, as *Jove*, ſits in the middle, or rather as *Phœbus*, from whom all the reſt like the leſſer Luminaries exert Light and Warmth; who is he alone, that with his Darts muſt kill the deſolating *Python*, and to whom they all make their Application, as the Heathens did to *Hercules*, when moleſted with thoſe deſtroying Monſters, ſince the Courage and Conduct, of no leſs than himſelf is ſuffient to Encounter ſo potent and politick an Adverſary, and to ſubdue ſuch an one muſt be his work alone, who is raiſed on purpoſe to ſet *Europe* at Liberty; which we may eaſily ſee in the great work which His preſent Britannick Majeſty muſt accompliſh, if we but conſider either the ſingular Providences of God towards him, or the gifts and Enduements beſtowed upon by God Almighty, which inſpire him for ſo great a Work.

And as to the former, if we look to the Emergent Providences of God towards him; from his very Infancy we may eaſily ſee, that he was deſigned to do Eminent Service for God: For as when he was but a Child, he was by a potent Faction in a manner turned out of all, that he had a Right to from his Noble Progenitors; ſo he was marvelouſly reſtored to all, nay to a greater Power than they enjoyed, and the Miſcreants that injured him, brought to Condign Puniſhment: When he expoſed himſelf (*Cadrus* like) to many dangers for the Safety and Liberty of his Country, it pleaſed God many times miraculouſly to preſerve him, and by him his Countey, which otherwiſe undoubtedly had this day been groaning under *French Slavery*. And no leſs ſtupendious was the Providence that attended his Expedition hither, when he came to Reſcue us from the Jaws of Death, and to deliver us from the Antichriſtian *Ægyptian* Darkneſs, which had near over-ſpread our Horizon; and that at firſt God was pleaſed, as it were, to frown upon his endeavours, on purpoſe to render his Enemies more ſecure. It is not unknown to the World, how thoſe Enemies to Religion and Mankind opened their Blaſphemous Mouths in Derition, as if their Mountain were for ever to be ſtrong; and becauſe of their ſeeming ſucceſs, they concluded that God was like themſelves, and did approve of their Idolatries Murders.

And it is no leſs notorious how ſignally God appear'd for him at his

his Landing here; for we may truly say the same of his coming to Deliver us from Mystical *Ægypt*, that is said of the *Israelites* Departure out of the Literal *Ægypt*, *That not a Dog moved his Tongue against him*: Yea, That that great Prophecy of the Evangelick Prophet seem'd then to be fulfilled, *viz. That the Wolf, and the Lamb, should lye down together*; God having at that time Chained up the Dogs, so that even they that would, could not injure him; and no sooner was that great Work done, but it pleased God to loosen their Chain, so that they began to Barke and Bite, and do what Mischief they could ever since; which tho it has a little retarded our compleat Deliverance, yet could never turn it back, and bring in that abominable Idol amongst us again. Nay, what considering Man does not see the great design of God in it? That Foundations are thereby laid for a beautiful Fabrick of Peace and Truth? While it has pleas'd God to set forth, in their own Colours, a Party of Men, who, how strong soever pretences they have made to Loyalty and Peaceableness, even beyond all others, have been realy our Incendiaries all along, and have had the principal Hand in all the Calamities that have befallen us, they all along digging their Councils deep as Hell, and what by Violence, Importunity, and Brazen-fac'dness, sticking at nothing that may carry on their Designs, have in the end prevailed so far as to fill us with Blood and Rapine; and when they have done all, like that Impudent Harlet in the Proverbs, they can wipe their Mouth and say, they are Innocent: So that they may not without Reason be called Protestant Jesuits. Nay, so Politick are they (according to that of our Saviour, *The Children of this World are more Wiser in their Generation, then the Children of Light*) that a few of them are able to Embroile a whole Nation; tis but making some Specious pretence, and they Catch a vast number of honest, tho realy easy and unthinking Men. We know of late how they have more than one, Embroiled the City with Bawling out the Church, the Church, *&c.* (whereas there is no thinking Man but sees the Church never stood upon a surer Bottom, than now it does, since both Lords and Commons are for maintaining it as it is now Estbilished: Nor is it probable, that such a House of Commons can be chosen, as would alter the Establishment. It hath pleas'd God hitherto to blast all the Plots and Contrivances of wicked Men against Their Majesties Government, which they carry on against their Sacred Persons, or their best Friends. And we hope 'twill not be

long

long, till at least some of those Sons of Violence, those Sons of *Zerui*, who have been too hard for our *David*, shall suffer condign Punishment.

And if, in the next place, we reflect upon his Majesties unparalell'd Virtues, we shall find that he was undoubtedly designed for some great Work: And truly, to this we may say, That he in some measure resembles the Divinity, in whom, whatever Reflection is found dispersed in the Creatures, is *Eminenter* and *Conjunctly*; for those Virtues, which are dispersed in his Subjects (as one, it may be, is eminent for Courage, another Humility, a third Charity, a fourth Chastity &c.) are all infused into him in a more Eminent degree, and so equally, that 'tis no easie matter to determine which of them have the Predominancy, whether Justice, Clemency, Courage, Humility, Temperence, or Chastity. This does escape the knowledge of his most inveterate Enemies, and strikes no small Terror into them, how fair soever they may carry outwardly: Yea not so great that his Name alone carries a greater dread upon them, than all the strength of his Armies and Navies, which they see 'twould be no great difficulty in some measure to corrupt; were it not that Heaven has taken him into its peculiar Protection; and they are not without the unpleasant *Prospect*, that all their Mischievous Designs against his Royal Person, will at last terminate in their own Confusion; which they might easily prevent, since the King of our *Israel* is Merciful, did they not resolve with a Lady of their own Laven; and tis the excellency of his Virtues (which in the Eyes of all good Men renders the Person amiable) that raises all their Spleen against him, that being more odious to them than Hell it self; which since they are so great admirers of Tyranny, and that is the scource whence it proceeds, and the place where it is exercised Eminently, and without any mixture, it may rationally be conjectured, they can have no frightful thoughts of it, at least not such as other Men have. And they know that his Virtues are so rooted in him, that 'twill never be possible for them to deface them so far as to make him for their Turn, that is, to say (to give you their canting Term, they have appropriated to some that was notoriously untrue, unless the God of this World were meant) A Man according to Gods own Heart. For we can say no more of him, than that he Sucked them in with his Mothers Milk, *viz.* That the Virtues of his truly Noble Progenitors, were infused into him in his first Formation, so as they are become Congenial with his very Nature.

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If we likewiſe conſider the Sage Princes that are to meet His Majeſty at this Conſultation, we may certainly promiſe an happy Iſſue of this Conſult. For they are not only all of them Princes of great Courage and Conduct in War, but of great Prudence, and moſt of them of great Experience, by reaſon of their Years: So that we need not doubt but they will find out proper Expedients for the Humbling of the *French* Tyrant: And in regard it's pretty Demonſtrable, that the *French* King is more beholding, for what Succeſs he has had the laſt Campaign, to the Privicy of His Councils in the Execution of his Deſigns, more than by downright Fighting or Conduct of his Generals, his *Arcana Imperii* being lodg'd only in the Breaſt of himſelf, and one or two Cabinet Councellors, whereas the Confederates labour under this great difficulty, that they being ſo many, when any thing is concluded on by them, 'tis a hard matter, if not next to impoſſible, to keep them ſo ſecret, but that the *French* King by his many Emiſſaries, he has in moſt Princes Courts, has an Account of them, by reaſon whereof, many times their Deſigns prove Abortive. And therefore it is not impoſſible (but a thing very much to be wiſhed for) that to prevent this they may commit the whole Management of the War, to a Single Perſon, and who can they think of better than the Prince I lately mentioned, I mean His *Britanick* Majeſty, by which means it may be as difficult for him to diſcover their Deſigns, as it is for them to diſcover his now.

We ſhall now give you an Account who they are that compoſe this Royal Aſſembly, I mean the ſeveral Electors, and other Soveraign Princes, that meet His *Britanick* Majeſty at the *Hague*, wherein you have an account of their Perſons and Family, their Court, and Councellors, Forces, and Revenue, *&c.*

Of the Prince Elector of Mentz.

THE Archbiſhop of *Mentz* holds the firſt place of the *Eccleſiaſtical Electors*, and is Arch-Chancellor of the Empire. He has this peculiar above all the reſt, that in the Vacancy of the Empire, he is obliged to ſignifie to his Co-Electors, by his Letters Patents, that from the Day expreſt in the ſaid Letters, they meet, or ſend their Delegates to *Frankford*, to chooſe an Emperour. When met, he asks their Voices, after which, at the deſire of the Co-Electors, he Declares: Moreover, he directs the Council of the States in their Publick Aſſemblies, he re-

receive

ceives the Credentials, and Orders of Ambaſſadors; he receives the Concluſions of the Empire, he has the ſole Right of Crowning the Emperour in his own Dioceſe; but without it, he and the Archbiſhop of *Cologne* take it by turns, by Vertue of an Agreement concluded between theſe two Electors, *June* 25*th*. 1657.

Anſelm Francis Frederick, the preſent Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, and Arch-Chancellor, and Elector of the Sacred *Roman* Empire of *Germany*, is deſcended of the Illuſtrious Family of the *Ingleheims* upon the *Rhein*, famous for many Ages. He is the Son of *George John Ingleheim*, and *Anna Elizabeth Sturmfederin* of *Openweiler*. His Grandfather was *Marſelius Godofreid*. His Grandmother *Emelia Langwarteen* of *Simmern*. He was firſt Arch-Presbyter amongſt the Canons of the Cathedrial Church, and Governed the City of *Erfurd* for ſome time; and afterward *Charles Henry Mertterintius* Elector and Archbiſhop, dying ſuddenly on the 26*th*. of *September* 1679. he was choſen, by the ſuffrage of the Canons, to Succeed on the 7*th*. of *November* following. He is a Wiſe, Vertuous, and Learned Prince. The Elector's ordinary Revenue by the Archbiſhoprick, is about Eight Hundred Thouſand Crowns Annually, its Dominions contain Twenty Five Bailywicks, and a great many Tolls on the *Rhine*, and on the Plain. *Mentz* is this Princes ordinary Reſidence, where he keeps a fine Court. A Wheel, Or, in a Field Gules, and over it an Electoral Cap, compoſe the Arms of this Elector.

Of the Prince Elector of Cologne.

THE *Archbiſhop* and *Elector* of *Cologne*, is *Arch-Chancellor* of *Italy*; that is, through the Kingdom of *Lombardy*, and the remains of the Ancient *Roman Empire*, as *Conringius* explains it. The Golden Bull hath granted him the Second Voice in the Election, as alſo the Right of ſetting the Crown firſt upon the *King* of the *Romans* Head; but the Archbiſhop of *Mentz* pretends, he ought only to perform this in the City *Aquirgia*, which is in the Dioceſe of *Cologne*, if the Coronation be there; otherwiſe not; which has occaſion'd great difference between the two Electors, and the Elector of *Cologne*, when he could not help himſelf otherwiſe, always enter'd a Proteſtation againſt the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, for Preſervation of his Rights, till in the Year 1657. the difference was accorded, upon the Terms mentioned about the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*.

Clement of *Bavaria* is the preſent Archbiſhop of the Holy Church of *Cologne*, Archchancellor of the Sacred Roman Empire for *Italy*, and Elector Adminiſtrator in *Berchtolſgaden*, Duke of upper and lower *Bavaria*; as alſo of the upper *Palatinate*, *Weſtphalia*, *Hungaria*, and *Bullon*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Langrave of *Leuchtelberg*, Marqueſs of *Franchemont*: He and his Predeceſſors for a great many years have enjoyed the Electorate.

The Duke of *Bavaria* is the ſecond of the ſecular Electors at this day from the Year 1623. at which time the Electoral Dignity was by *Ferdinand* the ſecond Emperour taken away from *Frederick* the fifth, *Palatine*, King of *Bohemia*, conferr'd upon *Maxamllian* Duke of *Bavaria*, with all the Rights annex'd to it, and was afterward in the Year 1648. confirm'd to him by the *Oſnaburgh* Treaty: it is known that ſeveral have long ſince affirmed, that a part in the Electorate belonged to the Houſe of *Bavaria*, by vertue of the Conſtitution of *Lodowick* of *Bavaria*, an Imperial compact which he made with the Sons of *Rodolph* the *Palatine*, and therefore that *Charles* the Fourth took away that Dignity contrary to Law, and gave it to the *Palatinate* only, after that he married the Daughter of *Rodolph* the *Palatine*.

The Chapter of the Cathedral Church is compoſed of twenty four Cannons, who are all Princes, or at leaſt Earls; bare Gentlemen are not admitted there. The Arms of the preſent Elector are thoſe of the Houſe of *Bavaria*, mention'd in the Electors of *Bavaria*: The Archbiſhoprick has in its Arms a *Croſs Sable in a Field Argent*: His Court and ordinary Reſidence is at *Bonna* on the *Rhine*. The Revenue of the Archbiſhoprick is 700000 Crowns.

Of the Prince Elector of Bavaria.

THe preſent moſt ſerene Elector of *Bavaria*, is *Maximilian*, *Marie*, *Emanuel*, *Cogiton*, *Lodowick*, *Francis*, *Ignatius*, *Anthony*, *Joſeph*, *Fœlix*, *Nicholas*, *Pius*, Duke of upper and lower *Bavaria*, and the upper *Palatinate*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Lord High *Sewer* of the Sacred *Roman*

man Empire, and Elector Landgrave of *Leuchtenbergh*. He was born *July* 11th. 1662. The Son of *Ferdinand Maria* Elector, (who dyed suddenly *May* 26. 1679.) and *Henrietta Adelhidis* of the House of *Savoy*, who dyed *March* 18th. 1676. After the Death of his Father he was committed to the Guardianship of his Uncle, till in the following Year on his Birth-day, at which time he was nineteen Years of Age, he took the Reigns of Government upon himself, with the usual Rites and Ceremonies, giving his Uncle hearty thanks for his Faithful Administration, not only in Words, but in Deeds: (for he is said to increase his Annual Revenue 20000 Imperials:) He took for his Assistants three Famous Men, *Bernhard Beron* Count of *Rechberg* in high *Rechberg*, whom he made Supream Master of the Province: *Maximillian Ferdinand* Count of *Toringeen* in *Seefeld*, whom he made High Chamberlain: And *Maximillian John Francis* Count of *Preising*, whom he made High Marshal of his Court in the Year 1685. He Married *Marie Anthony*, Daughter to his Imperial Highness *Leopoldus* the First, the present Emperour of *Germany*. He has only one Brother living, who is the present Elector of *Cologne*, and two Sisters, *Maria Anna Christena*, who was born the 17th. of *November* 1660; and was Married to *Lodowick* the Dauphin of *France*, the 7th. of *March*, in the Year 1680. The other Sister is *Violanta Beatrix*, who was born the 23d. *January*, 1673.

As to the Dominions of this Elector, they comprehend both the *Bavaria*'s, and the upper *Palatinate*, with the County of *Chames*, and the Landgraviate of *Luchtenburg*. *Frederick Barbarossa* the Emperour transferred *Bavaria* from the *Guelfs* to the present Family; who turning out *Henry Cleo* in the Year 1180. gave the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, but much diminished by *Leopold* Marquess of *Austria*, to *Otto* Count of *Wittelspatch* and *Scheyrn*, his Son *Lodowick* having by the Favour of *Frederick* the 11th. Emperour, he had likewise obtained the *Palatinate* on the *Rhine*, in the Year 1215. and transmitted it to his Posterity, the first Division of the Dominions was made by his Grand children, *Lodowick*, *Severus*, and *Henric*; the *Pallatinate* on the *Rhine* with upper *Bavaria* falling to the formers share, and the lower with a part

part of *Nortgoja* to the latters; but *Henry*'s Race failing in his Great Grand-child, *Lewis* the Younger Son of *Severus* ſeized all his Heritage, being choſen Emperour, whom he deprived of all his Dowinions becauſe he favoured *Frederick* of *Auſtria*, that had a deſign for the Empire, and drove him into *England*, where he dyed a little after; yet taking his Sons to him, he reſtored to them the *Palatinate* on the *Rhine*, with that part of *Nortgoja*, which from thence receiv'd the Name of the upper *Pallatinate*, but kept all *Bavaria* for himſelf and his Poſterity: As to the Electoral Dignity, he ſettled thus: That his Heirs and his Brothers ſhould by turns be preſent at the Election of the Empire, and that his Brother *Rudolphus*'s Race ſhould take place firſt, as being of the Elder Brother, and his own next. Three of the Sons of *Lodowick* of *Bavaria* the Emperour, to wit, two *Lodowicks* and *Otto* held by Inveſtiture of their Father the Marquiſate and Electorate of *Brandenburg*, that was vacant by the Death of *Woldamar* and *Johns* Brothers; but *Charles* the Fourth, Emperour, his Father-in-law got it from him for a certain ſumm of Money. The Elder *Lodowick* got alſo the County of *Tyrole*, by Marrying *Margarate Maultaſhia*, and left it to his Son *Meyuherd*. *William*, whom *Ludowicus Auguſtus* begot by his Second Wife *Margaret* Counteſs of *Holland*, obtained by right of his Mother *Holland* and *Zeland*, in which, he dying without Iſſue, *Albert* his Brother *German*, who poſſeſſed *Strabingia* in *Bavaria* ſucceeded him; whoſe Male Iſſue failing a little time after, his Niece *Jacoba* transferred her Right to *Holland*, and the Counties belonging to it on *Philip Boinus* Duke of *Burgundy*.

Thus the Poſterity only of *Stephen* who was Sirnamed *Fibulatus*, and was of the Race of *Lodowick* the Emperour continued in *Bavaria*, which being frequently divided into ſeveral Lines, at laſt in the fifteenth Age returned to *Albert* the Fourth, the wife: Then after the Death of *George* the *Rich*, a Stranger of the Line of *Landshut*, he claimed his Inheritance by force of Arms againſt *Rupert* the *Palatine*, whom *George* the *Rich* his Father-in-law had made his Heir to the prejudice of his Kindred, and recovered all *Bavaria* again, except only *Newburgh* on the *Danube*, which with the adjacent Territory, *Maximillion* the Firſt Emperour aſſigned to

Raperts Children, in Name of their Mothers Heritage. *Albert* the Fifth Duke of *Bavaria*, Grandchild to the 4th. having many Children, leaſt they and their Poſterity ſhould again divide their Dominions, which uſually occaſions great differences, ſet up the right of of Primogeniture in his Family, and dying in the Year 1579, he left the whole Government of the Dukedom of *Bavaria* to his Son *William*, from whom the *Williamite* Line mentioned in the Inſtrument of Peace, had its riſe: Having provided the reſt of his Sons, ſome with Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, and ſome with Appinages (as they term it.) *Bavaria* is divided into four Governments, which are called in the *German* Language *Regierungen*, or *Rent*, *Amter*; the uppor *Bavaria* comprehendeth *Munchen* and *Burckhuſan*; the lower *Landſhut* and *Straubinge*: *Munchen* is at this day the Metropolis of the whole Dukedom, and the Place where the Elector keeps his Court. The other Governments uſe to be Adminiſtred by Deputies; and *John Ferdinand* Count of *Preiſing* is the preſent Deputy of *Burckhuſen*: *John Chriſtopher* L. B. of and in *Sybolſdorf*, who was Subſtitute in the place of *Francis* L. B. of *Newhouſe* lately deceaſed, of *Landſhut*; and *John Wigulaus* L. B. of *Paumgaurtin* of *Straubing*.

This Electorate is not only large in Extent, but full of Cities and Towns, and very populous, the Elector being able to bring into the Field an Army of 30000 well Diſciplin'd Forces. He is a Prince (tho' but Young) yet of great Courage and Conduct in Arms, as his Actions at *Buda*, *Belgrade*, &c. do teſtifie. His *Arms* are, *three Shields together*, the firſt *Sable*, *a Lyon Crowned Or*, which belongs to the *Palatinate*; the ſecond is *Fuſile in Beng of 21 pieces Argent and Azure*, which belongs to *Bavaria*; the third *Gules*, an *Imperial Globe Or*, which belongs to the Electorate. His Palace at *Munchen*, for the bigneſs of it, is one of the fineſt in *Europe*: His Revenue is alſo very conſiderable.

Of the Prince Elector of Saxony.

THE Duke of *Saxony* is the third, in order, of the Secular Electors, who is Archmariſchall to his Sacred Imperial

Imperial Majeſty, and by vertue of his Office, he immediately goeth before the Emperour in Solemn Proceſſion, carrying the Imperial Sword drawn; but in Solemn Courts putting before the Edifice of the Imperial Seſſion a heap of Oats ſo high, that it reaches to the breſt or Saddle of the Horſe he rides upon, having in his hand a ſilver Staff and a Silver Meaſure, which he fills with Oats, and gives it to his Servant that comes firſt; and having thus done, he thruſts the Staff into the Oats and departs; and empowers the Vice-Mariſchall, who is the eldeſt of the Family of the Lords of *Popenheim*, to diſtribute it: Beſides, he is obliged to provide Proviſions and Lodgings in Publick Aſſemblies, which he for the moſt part performs by his Deputies. He has the fifth Voice in the Election of the King of the *Romans*. During the Vacancy of the Empire, he acts as Emperour in the places where the *Saxon* Laws were formerly in force. Finally, he has this Priviledge by Vertue of his *Archimariſchallate*, to be ſaluted Protector and Patron by Heraulds.

The Dukedome of *Saxony*, and the Electoral Dignity annexed to it, has been in this Family that now poſſeſſes it above two Ages, to wit from the year 1423, at which time *Albert* Duke and Elector of *Saxony* (who deſcended from the famous Hero *Bernhard Urſus*, whom *Frederick Barbaroſſa* the Emperour made Duke of *Saxony*, *Angria* and *Weſtphalia*,) dying without Iſſue, and *Lauerburg*, *Palatine*, and *Brandenburgh*, ſtriving who ſhould ſucceed him, *Sigiſmond* the Emperour, mindfull of the Faithfulneſs and Merits of *Frederick* the Warlike Marqueſs of *Miſnia* and Landgrave of *Thuringe*, gave him (by Solemn Inveſture) *Saxony*, as the Ancient Patrimony of the *Wittikendees*, from whom he is ſaid to have deduc'd his Original, with the Electorate; and this Dignity has been devolved from him to his Poſterity by an uninterrupted Series, and continued for ſome time in the firſt Line, from *Ærneſtus* the Son of *Frederick* the *Mild*, Grandchilde to *Frederick* the *Warlike*, and thence called the *Erneſtein* Race; untill in the 47*th*. year of the former Age, it was taken away from *John Frederick*, after he ſubſcribed the *Smalcald* League, and took Arms againſt *Charles* the V. Emperour, for his Religion and Liberties; but was overcome in

Battel

Battel at *Mulberg*, and taken Prisoner; and was given, With its annex'd Rights to *Maurice*, descended of the *Albertine* Line, which was so called from *Albertus* Brother to *Ernestus*, whom the *Emperour* solemnly Invested with it, in an Assembly at *Ausburg*, on the 24*th*. of *February* the following year; and tho' when *Maurice* dyed without Children, *John Frederick* endeavoured to recover his Pristine Dignity, yet it was in vain, for it was conferr'd on *Augustus*, *Maurices* Brother, from whom it has been transmitted to Posterity, and is at this day in the possession of *JOHN GEORGE* III. Duke of *Saxony*, *Gulick*, *Cleve* and the *Mountains*, *Archmarischall*, and Elector of the *Sacred Roman Empire*, *Landgrave* of *Thuringe*, Marquess of *Missia* and both *Lusatia*, Count Prince of *Henneberg*, *Burgrave* of *Magdeburgh*, *Count* of *Mark* and *Ravensberg*, *Lord Ravensteine*.

He was born on the 10*th* of *July* 1647. His Father *John George* II. Elector and Duke of *Saxony*, on the 22 of *August*, 1680. Dyed at *Freiburgh*, whither he had retired for fear of the Plague, which then raged at *Dresda*, leaving behind him his Mother *Magdalen Sebilla*, Daughter to *Christian* Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, of the Line of *Culmback*. The present Elector during his Fathers Life-time lived at *Bedessin*, and govern'd upper *Lusatia*. In the year 1673. he met the Emperour at *Egra*, who was viewing the Army that was gathering together to defend the Frontiers against the Incursions of the *French*; from whom he had a Regiment of Horse, and honoured with the Title of Field-Marshal, he followed the Camp, and led his Fathers Forces, that were designed for the defence of the Empire, towards the *Rhine*; and gave Sigual Proofs of his Courage in the Battels at *Mummenheim* and *Sensheim*. After his Fathers Decease he took upon him the Government of his Electorate, and Administreth it with great Frugality and Moderation, his Councellors of State are *Nicholas L. B.* of *Gersdorf*, who is Director of his Secret Council, and High Chamberlain; *Frederick Adolphus* of *Haugwitz*, High Mareschal of his Court, and prime Minister; *Charles L. B.* of *Friesen*, President of the Consistory and Court Judicature of *Lipswich*; *Frederick de Werthern* Hereditary Porter to the Chamber of the

the Sacred Roman Empire, ſupreme Governour of *Thuringe*; and *Henry Gebhard de Militis* Chancellour.

He marryed a Lady eminent for Vertue and Goodneſs, *Anna Sophia* Daughter to *Frederick* the III King of *Denmark*, whom being Eſpouſed to him at *Copenhagen* the 10*th* of *October* 1663. he ſolemnly Married her on the 9*th* of *October*, 1666. by whom he has two Male Children, *viz.*

John George who was born on the 17*th.* of *October*, 1668. a Prince of very great hopes.

And *Frederick Auguſtus*, born on the 12*th.* of *May*, 1670.

Of the Prince Elector of Brandenburgh.

THe Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh* is the next to the Duke of *Saxony* in the Electorate, who is called Arch-chamberlain of the ſacred *Roman* Empire; and by the Conſtitution of the *Golden Ball*, *he carries the Scepter* before the Emperor in Imperial Proceſſions, going on the left ſide of the Duke of *Saxony*, but in a ſolemn Court, riding on Horſeback as the other Electors, he carrieth a Silver-bafon and a Towel in his Hand, and alighting from his Horſe brings Water to the Emperor or King of the *Romans* to waſh his Hands: He has the ſixth Voice in the Election; the Princes of *Hoberizallern* are his Deputies or ſubofficials in his Office of Arch-chamberlain, who are called Hereditary Chamberlains of the Sacred *Roman* Empire, and are deſcended of the ſame Family with the Electors of *Brandenburgh*; to which March with the ſeptemviral Dignity was transferred about the beginning of the 15 Century, by the Favour of *Sigiſmond* the Emperor, who redeem'd it from *William* Marquis of *Miſnia*, to whom it was left by the Marqueſſes of *Moravia*, when it had gone through ſeveral Maſters, ever ſince the Year 1322. at which time *John* the 4*th.* the laſt Elector of *Brandenburgh*, of the Family of the *Aſcarii*, dyed without Iſſue, and committed it to the Care and Management of *Frederick Burgrave* of *Noremberg*, and afterwards, for his great Merits and Charges layed out for the Management of it, he gave him, for 400000 both Marchia and

and the Electoral Dignity, with the Office of Arch-chamberlain annexed to it, to be possessed by Hereditary Right; and confirmed it in the Year 1417. in a Council at *Constance*, having obtained the consent of the rest of the Electors; he is the eleventh in order from him that at present enjoys the Dignity, *viz.*

"*Frederick William* Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, Arch-cham-"berlain of the Sacred *Roman* Empire and Elector Duke of "*Magdeburgh*, *Prussia*, *Julier*, *Cleve*, Mentz, *Stetin*, *Pome-*"*rania*, *Casubia*, *Vandalia*, as also of *Crosnia* in *Silesia* and "*Legeendorff*, Burgrave of *Noremberg*, Prince of *Halberstad*, "*Minda* and *Camin*, Count of *Mark* and *Ravensberg*, Lord of "*Ravenstein*, *Lawenberg* and *Bitovium*, &c.

He was Born at *Mount-Royal*, July 1. 1657. brought up and Educated as well in Learning as Arms; he was brought up in the latter under his Father in his Wars against the *Swede*; particularly at the famous Siege of *Stetin*, where he gave early proofs of his Courage, Conduct and Valour: He Married *Elizabeth Henry*, Daughter to *William Landgrave* of *Hesse*, August 23. 1679. by whom he had one Daughter, born on the *19th.* of *September* 1680. but his Lady dying on *June* 27. 1683. on *Septemb.* 26. 1684. he Married *Sophia Carola*, Daughter to *Ernestus Augustus*, Bishop of *Osnaburg* and Duke of *Brunswick*: He bears divers Quarterings, containing several Alliances and Principalities, *Azure a Scepter in Pale*, *Or*, which belongs to the Electorate, *a triple Helm*, *and triple Cross*; the Livery of this Elector is Blew.

Brandenburgh is the Capital City of the Marquesate, to which it gives the Name, it is seated on the River *Havel*, it is seen at a great distance, by reason of its two great Towers; this Town has the Title of Bishoprick; *Luther* receiv'd there the Order of Priesthood.

Berlin, *Spandau* and *Pasdam*, and the ordinary Places of Residence of his Electoral *Highness*. *Berlin* is the greatest Town of the Marquisate, the River *Suevus* waters it: its Soil is the most fertile and pleasant of the *Marca* of *Brandenburgh*: *Berlin* is as bigg as *Monpellier*.

This

This Elector, next the Emperor, has more Land and Soldiery than any of the other Princes in *Germany*; he has ordinarily 30, or 35 Thouſand Men on Foot, and excellent Soldiers: His Revenue is Ordinary and Extraordinary, 14 or 15 Millions. His Court is Royal, and in Grandeur next that of his Imperial Majeſty. He has three Provinces which go by the Name of *Marcha*, the *Old*, the *New*, and the *Mean*.

The Eſtates of the Elector containeth in Length above two hundred *German* Leagues, from *Huſſen* near *Arnaen*, to *Memen* in *Pruſſia*.

This Prince goes on his Lands from *Holland* as far as *Poland* and *Courland*.

Frederick William, the preſent Electors Father, did many great things a few years before he died: Amongſt others, he ſetled in his Houſe the Ducal Sovereignty of *Pruſſia*: He made a Communication of the *Baltick Sea* with the Ocean, thro' the Miniſtry of a Frenchman of *Provence*: He fortified *Berlin* when it was believ'd to be loſt: He gave the *Swedes* a Grand Defeat at *Ferbellin*, *July* 1675. And took from the *Swedes* the Famous City of *Stetin*, and all *Pomerania*, *&c.*

Of the Prince Elector of Palatine.

THE Family of the *Counts Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and of the Dukes of *Bavaria*, are, as to Antiquity, equal to the beſt of the Electors; and it enjoys a vaſt Tract of Land, which extends from the *Alps* to the River *Moſelle*, and two Dukedoms in the Borders of the *Low Countries*: It is divided into two Lines, the *Rudolfian* and *William*; one of theſe is poſſeſſed of the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, (of whom we have diſcourſed) and has ever been thought very Rich, and in the laſt tedious *Civil War* it got alſo the Electoral Dignity from the *Palatinate* Family; and for almoſt an hundred years it has poſſeſs'd the Electorate of *Cologne*, (Prince *Clement*, who was lately choſen, being

likely ſtill to continue it in his Family, tho' powerfully oppos'd by the King of *France*) His Predeceſſor alſo poſſeſs'd the Biſhopricks of *Leige* and *Hildiſheim*. The *Rudolfian* Line is divided into many Branches, the Principal of which is the *Elector Palatine*, and it enjoys the *Lower Palatinate* on the *Rhine*; a Country, which for its Strength, Pleaſantneſs and Fertility was equal to the beſt parts of *Germany*, before the *French* with Fire and Sword barbarouſly laid it deſolate, not only demoliſhing, but burning down to the Ground the greateſt part of its Towns, Cities, Palaces and Churches. The Count *Palatine* of *Newburg* poſſeſs'd heretofore the Dukedoms of *Juliers* and *Ments*, and ſome Dominions on the *Danube*; and in the year 1685. *Charles Lewis* the laſt Elector dying without Iſſue, *Philip William* of *Newburg* ſucceeded in the Electorate, which in the year 1688. (being grown old, and oppreſſed by the French) he reſigned to his Son **John William** the preſent Elector, and *Sept.* 2. 1690. *Philip William* the Father died at *Vienna*.

'He bears Quarterly, in the firſt and fourth Sable, a *Lyon*, 'or *Crown* of the ſame Arm'd, and Lengued Gules: In the 'ſecond and third Lozenge Argent an Azure of 21 Pieces, and 'then Amond in a Field Gules, which belongs to the Electorate.

Hidelburg is the Capital Town in the Lower Palatinate on the *Necker*.

When the Emperor is not in *Germany*, or that the Empire is vacant, the Electors *Palatine* and *Saxony* are Vicegerents or Regents, tho' *Bavaria* has conteſted much with one of them.

The Houſe *Palatine* has given Emperors to *Germany*, one King to *Denmark*, and two or three to *Sweden*.

Of the Duke of Brunſwick *and* Lunenburgh.

THE moſt Renowned Family of the Dukes of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh* by the unanimous Suffrage of Writers, are ſaid

ſaid to be deſcended from an *Italian* Race, *viz. Azon Eſtenſis*, or of *Eſte*; He marrying the Daughter of *Cunigund Welf* II. Duke of *Carintia* and *Bavaria* gave to his Race the Name of *Guelf*, a Name Celebrated by all Hiſtorians.

Rudolph Auguſtus Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh*, is the preſent Head of this Family. His Fathers Name was *Auguſtus*. He was born the *16th* of *May*, 1627. At the time of his Fathers Death he took upon him the Government, and was Heir of his Fathers Piety and Juſtice, as well as to his Dukedom. He, in the year 1671. beſieged *Brunſwick*, (that frequently ſtood out againſt their Governors, and boaſted inſolently of their Liberties and Priviledges) and after a ſhort, but ſharp Siege, he reduc'd them wholly to Obedience. By the Treaty of *Nemiguen*, he got again the Juriſdiction of *Tedinghauſen*, which was taken away from the Dioceſs of *Breme*. He married *Chriſtine Elizabeth* Daughter to *Albert Frederick* Count of *Barby* and *Mulingem*, Nov. 10. 1650.

The Dukes of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh* are comprehended under the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, and they have a right of Directory in it: They are alſo reckoned as Members of the Circle of *Weſtphalia* for the Counties *Haja* and *Diephalt*, as alſo that of *Upper Saxony*, for the *Abbeſy* of *Walckenried*. They have four Voices among the Princes in the Aſſemblies of the Empire, for the four Principalities, into which the Dukedom of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg* is diſtinguiſhed, *viz.*, *Wolfenbuttel*, *Zell*, *Grulenhag*, and *Calenburg*. He has likewiſe a Right to Sit and Vote in the Synod of Prelates for the aforeſaid Abbaty of *Walckenried*, which the preſent Duke is in poſſeſſion of. Finally, they have likewiſe three Voices in the Colledge of Counts for the three Counties of *Blankenburg*, *Hoja* and *Diephalt*.

Of the Duke of Zell, *&c.*

THE Duke of *Zell* is another Branch of the Family of *Lunenburgh*: *William*, to whom his Brother *Henry* of *Dannenburg* gave the Dukedom, was the firſt of the Family: He

by Heritage had the lower County of the Counts of *Haja*, which containeth the Jurisdictions of *Haja*, *Meinburg*, *Libenau*; old and new *Bruchhausen*. He likewise by the Feudal Law obtained the County of *Diepholt*, the Family being extinct in Count *Frederick*, Anno 1581. He died in the year 1592. and left Seven Sons, who by common consent agreed that only one of them should marry, the rest continuing in Celibacy, which Lot fell to *George Earnest*; his Eldest Son succeeded him, who dying in the year 1611. *Christianus* the Elder, who was likewise Bishop of *Minda*, took possession of the Principality of *Grubenhag*, which was adjudged to him by the Emperors Sentence; and he died in the year 1633, and was succeeded by *Augustus*, Administrator of the Bishoprick of *Razenburg*; he claimed the Principality of *Calenburg* by Heritage of *Frederick Ulrick* Duke of *Brunswick*, which notwithstanding he delivered to *George* (his Brothers consenting to it) and not long after he died, and transmitted the Government to his Brother *Frederick*, he being Coadjutor of the Bishoprick of *Razenburg*, and Head of the Chapter of *Breme*, got the Jurisdiction of *Harburg*, and died, the same year that Peace was restored to *Germany*, after it had been wasted with a three years War.

The Order of Succession could not come to the other Brethren, and dying before them; yet among them *George* was the famousest for his Warlike Exploits, *&c.* He married *Anna Elionora* Landgrave of *Hesse*, by whom he had Four Sons and a Daughter. The Eldest of whom was *Christian Lodowick*, who succeeding his Unkle *Frederick* in the Principality of *Zell*, he by vertue of a Compact with his Brothers, obtain'd the Dutchy of *Lunenburg*, &c. but he dying the 15th of *March*, 1665. was succeeded by his next Brother George William, the present Duke of *Zel* and *Lunenburg*, who was born *Jan.* 16. 1624. a Valerous and Wise Prince. He married *Elionora Desmiers*, Daughter to *Alexander* Lord of *Oldebruse*, by whom he has had four Daughters, three of whom dyed so soon as they were born.

Of

Of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel.

THe Family of the moſt Illuſtrious Landgraves of *Heſſe*, Deſcended from the Marriage of *Henry* the Magnanimous Duke of *Brabant* and *Sophia*, Landgrave of *Thuringe*; for he after the Death of his firſt Wife, *Mary* Daughter of *Philip* Emperor of *Suevia*, with whom he had a Son, and Succeſſor in the Dutchy of *Brabant*, *Henry* Surnamed the Meek, Married *Sophia* Daughter to *Lewis*, Landgrave of *Thuringe*; and the Heir Males of that Family Failing, he got the Weſtern part of *Thuringe*, which comprehends *Heſſe*, the Eaſtern Part falling to *Henry* the Illuſtrious Marqueſs of *Miſnia*, who likewiſe laid claim to it. This *Henry* whom they called Infant of *Heſſe*, took upon him the Government of the Province after his Mothers Deceaſe, and was firſt called Landgrave of *Heſſe*. He built the Caſtle *Caſſel*, and freed *Heſſe* from Robbers. From whom is Deſcended

Charles, *the preſent Landgrave of* Heſſe, *Prince of* Hirſchfeld, *Count of* Catimelibac, Diez, Zigenhain, Nidda, *and* Schaumburg, *Lord in* Eppſtein, Pleſs, Itter *and* Frankenſtein. He was born *Auguſt* the Third, 1654, and ſucceeded his Brother *William* in the Government, and in the Year 1673, Married *Mary Amalia* (who had been deſigned for his Brother) Daughter to *James* Duke of *Courtland*, by whom he has had ſeveral Children.

The Landgraves of *Heſſe* are comprehended under the Upper Circle of the *Rhine*, and have their Three Voices in Aſſemblies, in the Conſult of Princes, of which the *Caſſels* have Two, one for the Principality of *Caſſel*, and the other for *Hirſchfeld*; the Third belongeth to the Family of *Dormſtadt*: They likewiſe keep their Place (for the County *Schaumberg*) in the Colledge of the Counts of *Saxony* and *Weſtphalia*, in the Aſſemblies of the *Empire*, as alſo in the Diets of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*.

Of

Of the DUKE *of* SAVOY.

VICTOR AME, the Second of the Name, is the preſent Duke of *Savoy*, Prince of *Piemont*, Marqueſs of *Seluzze*: He was born *Anno* 1666; He ſhewed in the tenderneſs of his Age, a Vital Judgment, which raiſed the Admiration of the whole Court, eſpecially the Forreign Miniſters, and is at preſent Maſter of the excellent Qualities of his Father, for which he has been much beholden to the great Care of his Mother Regent, who being Ignorant of nothing that ought to be known, took care of his Eſtates during his Minority, and appointed him Perſons whom ſhe made choice of, for forming his Manners and Conduct. The Dutcheſs laid down her Regency, *Anno Dom.* 1680, into the Hands of her Son. This Prince gave her his Thanks for the care ſhe had taken of his Perſon and of his Eſtates, and pray'd her to continue to Aſſiſt him in the Government. I ſhall ſet down but part of his Coat of Arms, though very Excellent, and moſt Noble, becauſe his Succeſſion in extraordinary charged, they may be ſeen at large in any *Italian* Heraldry. I ſhall mention only, that the Dukes of *Savoy* bears the *Silver Croſs* for having relieved the Iſle of *Rhodes*, and Repeal'd the *Turks*, *Anno* 1315; and that for acknowledgment, the Knights gave them the Croſs with this Motto, *FERT*, which ſignifies *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit.* They alſo bear the Arms of the Kingdom of *Cyprus*; this Crown gives them the Title of *Royal Highneſs*, they are deſcended from the Ancient Houſe of *Saxony*; they were called in the firſt Place Earls of *Marinea*; then Earls of *Savoy*, till *Emedee* the Eighth, whom the Emperor *Sigiſmond* Created Duke, *Anno* 1416.

The Houſe of *Savoy* has been acknowledged Sovereign for above 600 Years; it has afforded many Empreſſes and Queens.

Turin,

Turin, in the Plain of *Piedmont*, on the Bank of the *Po*, is the Capital City of the Dukes Territories, *Chamberry*, is of *Savoy*, and has a Parliament. The Court of this Prince is very Splendid; his Royal Highneſs holds it at *Turin*, where is uſually a great Garriſon; the Dukes new Pallace is one of the fineſt of *Italy*; it is compoſed of Four Pavillions, with great Piles of Lodgings joyning to it; and in a great Court is ſeen the Brazen Figure of *Charles Emanuel* the II. on a Horſe of Marble repreſented to the Life. The old Palace flanck'd with Four great round Towers, Guarded with a large Trench, and which faces a large wide ſpace, is embelliſh'd with a large Gallery, filled with excellent Pictures, which repreſent the Chriſtian Princes, and the Genealogy of the Dukes of *Savoy*. The little Charriot with Six Horſes in their Harneſſes, all covered with precious Stones, is an Ornament.

The Dominions of this Prince may be Seventy Leagues in Length, and Forty in Breadth, and in ſome Parts above Fifty.

There are Seven other Princes of the *Allies*, but they being all of ſome one or other of the ſeveral Families we have already given an Account of, therefore we think fit only to name them here.

The Prince of *Heſſe Dermſtadt.*
The Duke of *Saxe Weymer.*
The Duke of *Hannover.*
The Duke of *Juliers.*
The Duke of *Wolfembuttel.*
The Biſhop of *Liege.*
The Biſhop of *Munſter.*

Likewiſe the Count *de Windtzgats* from the Emperor, and the Marqueſs *de Caſtel Moncayo* from the King of *Spain.*

It is not very clear how the Electoral Princes came by the Right of Electing the Emperor for Two Ages; *viz.* from the Year 1250, to the Year 1500, it was a received Opinion, that *Otho* III, and Pope *Gregory* V, inſtituted the Seven Electors, but with this Difference, that ſome Authors aſcribe the principal ſhare in the Act to the Emperor, and others to the Pope, as each Man was affected to them. *Onuphrius Panvinius* was the firſt Man that oppoſed the Opinion in a Book, *de Comitiis imperatoriis*, *of the Imperial Diets*, which is ſince approved by all the wiſeſt of the *German* Nation; his beſt Argument againſt it is, Becauſe this *Ottoman* or *Gregorian* Conſtitution, was never yet produced by any Man, and no Man has mentioned it from the times of *Frederick* II, to thoſe of *Otho* III, which contains 240 Years: For the firſt that mentions the Electors, was one *Marlyn* a *Polonian*, who lived under this *Frederick*, and therefore his Teſtimony was juſtly liable to exception, ſeeing it was not ſupported by any better, in an Affair which happened ſo long before his own Times. And yet after all, he doth not mention any ſuch Conſtitution; nor doth he ſay the Election began in the time of that *Otho*, but that after his times, the Officers of the Empire began to Elect; which is capable of a double Sence, either becauſe they were then poſſeſſed of very large Dominions, who before had the principal Offices in the Court, or becauſe thoſe Offices were then firſt Collated for ever on princes that had very great Dominions; who, tho' perhaps they had a Signal Authority, as the moſt Eminent Men above all others; yet that the Election belonged to other Princes beſides the Seven Electors, can be denied by no Man who is not very ignorant of the *German* Antiquities. Others have aſcribed the appointing the Seven Electors to *Fred.* II, but then there is no Record of any Law to that purpoſe any where to be found; nor is it probable, that the reſt of the Princes ſo early and ſo eaſily parted with their Right of Electing. The current Opinion of the moſt skilful in the *German* Affairs is, that before the times of *Fred.* II, thoſe Seven Princes as the great Officers of the Empire, and Perſons that had great Eſtates, began by degrees to overtop the reſt, and to have the greateſt Authority in

the Election of the Emperors; but after the times of this *Frederick*, the *German* Affairs being wonderfully diſordered, whilſt the reſt took little or no care of the Publick; theſe ſeven aſſumed it wholly to themſelves. This, after it was confirmed into a Cuſtom by ſome repeated Acts, was at laſt paſſed into a Law, by the Solemn and Publick Sanction of the *Golden Bull*, in which the whole Form of the Election, and all the Power of the *Electors*, is contained; and from thence forward thoſe *Princes* added to their former Titles that of *Electors*, and were ever after eſteemed as perſons ſet in a higher Station and Dignity than the reſt.

Thus, though at firſt theſe Princes ſeem to have aſſumed the Power of Electing the *Emperor*, as they were the great *Officers* of the *Empire*; yet afterwards, by the Law call'd the *Golden Bull*, thoſe very *Officers*, as well as the Electoral Dignity, are annexed to certain Dominions; ſo that whoever is legally poſſeſſed of them, is thereby made one of the Electors; the *Eccleſiaſtical Electors* in the mean time are made by Election or Collation, as the other Biſhops of *Germany* are; where it is to be obſerved, that though theſe Biſhops, to enable them to perform the other Functions belonging to their Office, ſtand in need of the Pope's Confirmation, and the Pall, which they muſt not expect *gratis*; yet they are admitted without them to the Election of the Emperor, becauſe theſe ſecular Dignities paſs without the Character: But then, when the See is vacant, the *Chapter* has no right to meddle with the Election. In the Secular or Temporal Electors the Succeſſion paſſeth in a Lineal Paternal Deſcent, ſo that neither the Electoral Dignity, nor the Lands united to it, admit of any Diviſion. But if a new Elector is to be made, or for ſome Offence any one is to be deprived of that Dignity, it is, without doubt, agreeable to the other Laws and Cuſtoms of the Empire; for the Emperor, not to diſpoſe of the ſaid Dignity, without the conſent of the other States, or at leaſt not without that of the Electors; though it is not to be denied, the laſt Age ſaw an Example to the contrary, againſt which, however two of the Electors proteſted, the Emperor deſpiſing their Words, becauſe he ſaw his Arms proſper: Yet this Prince had wit enough to beſtow the Dignity on one of the ſame Line and Family, which tended very much to the abating the Envy of the Fact, and divided two moſt Potent Families, by raiſing an endleſs Emulati-

on between them, and made that Party that was obliged by the Grant, obnoxious to the Imperial Family for the preservation of it. If any of the Electors happen to be a *Minor*, their *Guardians* supply their place, and the Minority ceaseth when the Prince is Eighteen years of Age.

The manner of the Election is thus: The Elector of *Mentz*, within one month after he knows of the Death of the Emperor, signifies it to his Colleagues, and calls them to the Election that is to be made, who meet in person, or by their Proxies. When they enter *Franckford*, each of them is allowed Two hundred Horsemen, and no more; but this thing at this day is not nicely observed. Whilst the Election is making, all Strangers are commanded to depart. They begin the Election in the Chancel of the Church of St. *Bartholomew*, with the Ceremony of the Mass, then they come to the Altar, and each of them sweareth, that he will chuse a fit Person to be Emperor. The Bishop of *Mentz*, as Dean of the Colledge, gathereth their Votes (as before-mentioned.) The Majority of Votes is as good as the whole; but then, whereas there is now eight, it was never yet certainly agreed, what should be done, in case the Votes should happen to be equally divided None of the Electors is excluded from the Right of Nominating himself. When the Election is made, it is recorded in Writing, and confirmed with the Seals of the Electors; then they altogether go to the Altar, and the Elector of *Mentz* assembles the People, and declareth to them the Name of the new elected Emperor, out of the Writing: After this, the Empire is committed to him upon certain Conditions, but so, that he is forthwith bound to confirm to all and every one of the Electors, all their Rights and Priviledges. By the *Golden Bull*, *Aix la Chappelle* is appointed for the City, where he is to be Crowned; though for the most part, ever since, the Coronation is performed in the same place where the Election is made; and because that City is in the Dioces of *Cologne*, that Ceremony has been commonly performed by the Elector of *Cologne*. The rest of the Ceremonies may be easily found in the *German* Writers.

Perhaps it would be too hard, and too invidious, to make a publick and formal Law, to declare, That the Electors have a full Right and

and Power to depoſe the Emperor if he deſerves it, as well as to Elect him: Yet it is certain, they exerciſed this *Power* upon *Weneeſlaus Sigiſmond*, the Son of *Charles* the Fourth, being elected in his ſtead, in the year 1411. This *Prince*, that he might gain the Empire, made the *Golden Bull*, and rewarded the Electors with great Gifts, which is very much reſented by thoſe who are not well affected to the Electors. *Henry* the Fourth was depoſed by the other *Princes* joined with the Electors: And in truth the Biſhops of *Mentz*, have pretty plainly and fearleſly ſung this Tune, and claimed the Right of depoſing the Emperors, to one or two of them, who were not acceptable to theſe Prelates.

Here now follows an exact Delineation of the Hague, *the Place where the Famous Congreſs or Meeting of the Allies, is held, with an Account of the Celebrated Fire-works, Triumphal-Arches, and other Grand Preparations, for the Reception of His Majeſty of Great* Britain, *in order to his more ſplendid Entry into the ſaid Place.*

THIS curious Village and moſt delightful Place, the Reſidence of that Auguſt Senate, which is as it were, the Arbiter of Peace and War to all *Europe*, whoſe Charms are ſo great, it's Buildings ſo ſtately and magnificent, and it's Streets ſo large, it's Shades ſo ſweet, its Inhabitants ſo civil and ſo good natur'd, that one may call it the Delight of the World, it hath three very pretty and delightful Meadows on the ſide of *Delph*, and Mountains of Sand on the other ſide, to cover it from the Rage of the Ocean, which is not above half a League diſtant from it; at the end of which is the ſmall Village call'd *Scheveling*, which is inhabited chiefly with Fiſhermen, where is a curious hard ſandy Shoar, admirably contrived by Nature, for the Divertiſement of Perſons of Quality, and here in the Summer time the States, Foreign Ambaſſadors, and their Ladies, *&c.* in their Coaches and Six Horſes, ride on the Sands for ſeveral Leagues; the

Road from the *Hague* to this Village, is a late made way, cut through vaſt deep Mountains of Sand, paved throughout with curious Stone, a work fit for the Ancient *Romans*.

That ſide which looks to *Leiden*, hath a very pretty and large Wood, with curious Walks and Groves, of *Oak*, *Elm* and *Eyme-trees*, where there is a Park ſtor'd with variety of Deer. The Inhabitants take the Air there in the Summer Seaſon, with a Divertiſement capable to render them envy'd even among the Gods, moved by this, that the pretty Ladies take their Pleaſure without fear of the fabulous *Plunder*, ſo much celebrated by the *Greeks*, whereby poſſibly they ſometimes make them real and veritable.

The Counts of *Holland* frequently kept their Courts in this place, chiefly moved thereunto by the pleaſantneſs of the place, and it's a commodious Scituation for Hunting; His preſent *Britannick* Majeſty, when *Prince* of *Orange*, kept his Court at this place, where he has a moſt ſtately *Palace*, the back-part of which with the great Hall, ſufficiently teſtify it's Antiquity. There is on the ſide of it, a great *Vivier* or *Eſtang*, in the length of which place, on the ſide of the *Levant*, are three magnificent Lodgments, built a few years ſince, the *Doeles* make the Corner, whereof his preſent Majeſty laid the firſt Stone. Over againſt the other Corner is another *Palace* built by *Prince Maurice* of *Naſſau*, in the which are to be ſeen the *Portraitures* of all the Kings in *Europe*, with many Curioſities brought from *America*. The *Voorhaut* Frontis piece as well as the Houſes that face the Court on the ſide of the *Vivier*, make by far the pleaſanteſt Quarter of the *Hague*, by reaſon of the large and ſpaciouſneſs of the *Streets*, and the number of Trees that are planted there, you may ſee great numbers of *Perſons* of Quality of both *Sexes* reſort thither in the Evening, ſome in their Coaches, and ſome on foot. The Cloyſter of the *Iacobins* which was built on the ſaid *Voorhaut*, at this day ſtill retains the Name of the Church of the Cloyſter.

There is another Church built much after the Form of the Theater in *Oxon*, and is of ſo admirable a Piece of Architecture without, that none within the ſeven Provinces (or ſcarce in the World) is comparable to it; there's no Pillars within, ſo that the Miniſter may be

be ſeen in every place of the Church, by thouſands of People without any Impediment. The Counts of *Hollands* Chappel which is in the Court, is at this day a Church for the *French Refugees*; there are two pretty places like Squares, the one before, and the other behind the Court, where all the Houſes reſemble thoſe of Princes.

The States of *Holland* recide here, as well the Counſellors of the Provincial Court, as of the Grand Council. The Cities of *Holland* built there very Magnificent Houſes for their Deputies, of which in my opinion, that of *Leyden* is one of the beſt ſituate, and next the Court. The Ambaſſadors of Princes, the States Allies have their Reſidence here. The *Groote Kirck*, or great Church is very fine, in the midſt of which is to be ſeen the Arms of the famous Knights, the Order of *Toyſon d'ore*, which plainly ſhews that they there Celebrated the Feaſt of the ſaid *Toyſon*. The Tower is very high, and its form is Quadrangular, built with Bricks, which may be ſeen at a vaſt diſtance. In fine, this place is ſo well Inhabited by Gentry and perſons of the greateſt Quality; that if we conſider its Splendour, the Magnificence of its Buildings and Streets, the affluence of the Nobleſs, and the pleaſure of Converſe; The *Hague* is one of the prettieſt Courts, and the moſt agreeable in the Univerſe.

Great and aſtoniſhing are the Preparations that are made in this place, for the reception of his Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the Princes his Allies; for beſides His Majeſty and his Royal Retinue, here is to be ſeventeen or eighteen Soveraign Princes, and their Retinue, moſt of which will be here in Perſon, and thoſe who are indiſpos'd with ſickneſs or otherwiſe prevented, will ſend their Deputies or Plenipotentiaries; many of the Princes are already arrived, and the Equipage of others as Forreiners, arrive daily.

His Majeſties own Pallace here, as likewiſe his famous Pallace in the Wood is prepared for him, and ſeveral of the Houſes built here by the Cities of *Holland*, as likewiſe thoſe of the Forraign Ambaſſadors, *&c.* are prepared for the Reception of the ſeveral Princes.

The Chair and *Cannopy of State*, lately made here for his Britannick Majeſty, and placed in the States Great Hall, is very Glorious, and generally ſaid to be of ſolid Gold, tho' others affirm it to be Maſſie Silver Gilt, I am not ſo well skill'd in Metals to determin which of the two it is, tho' truly I never beheld any thing even in the *French King*'s Pallaces, of ſo Magnificent appearance to the Eye.

The ſix Companies of the Burghers of this Place, have gotten all new Plumes and Scarffs, and other Ornaments, that they may make a good Figure at the reception of His Majeſty, they being to be placed in the way towards *Delf* in a Lane to the Bridge, which ſerves as a Gate to this Illuſtrious Village, likewiſe the Guards of the States of *Holland*, are all new Clad, theſe will make a Guard from the High-ſtreet along the Great Pallace to the *Viverberg:* The States Trumpeters are all new clad in Coats of Crimſon Velvet.

Here are prepared four Triumphal Arches, and many curious and moſt admirable Fire-Works, perhaps the fineſt that was ever yet ſeen in the World, they being prepared by diverſe Ingineers, that are looked upon to be the moſt expert in *Europe*.

One of theſe will be a great Machine with the Letters *W. M. R.* and *V.* for *Vivant*, and the Supporters Crown and Creſt of *England*, all burning in blew Fire.

Another will be three Piramids all Crowned, the firſt *F.* for *France* the ſecond *B.* for *Britannia*, and the third *H.* for *Hibernia*, all burning in a very bright white Fire; there are ſeveral others no leſs curious, but as yet I have no certain account of them.

Upon one of the Triumphal Arches will appear, curiouſly deſign'd Carv'd, Gilt, and painted His *Britannick* Majeſties Famous Victory over the *French* and *Iriſh* at the River *Boyne*, in another Place will be the Picture of *Europe* curiouſly deſigned, and the Words *Europæ Arbiter*, with many other curious Devices and Contrivances.

His *Britannick* Majeſty at his Landing, will be received and Complemented by the *Heeren Van Opdam, Beelards, Witzen*, and *Vryburg*, who,

who, in the name of the States, will offer their humble Service to his *Majeſty*, and expreſs unto him their moſt reſpectful Paſſion for his Perſon, *&c.*

The *Burghers* in the ſeveral Town and Villages, thro' which the King is to paſs to the *Hague*, will be ready to receive his *Majeſty* in Arms, with the Lords or *Magiſtrates* of *Places* in their ſeveral Formalities.

For the better accommodation of the vaſt number of Stranges, and the many thouſands of the *People* of this Country, that will be *Spectators* at the entry of his *Majeſty* of *Great Britain*, Scaffolds are built on the Rode for ſeveral *Miles* leading to the *Hague*, joyning one Town to another.

At the King's arrival at the *Hague*, the States General will ſalute him in a Body, with the Seer *Heyinſius* the *Penſioner*, who will make a Speech to His *Majeſty* at the time of his Reception. In ſhort, it's incredible, and almoſt inconceivable, to think with what Splendour and *Magnificence* the King's Entry will be, eſpecially if we conſider the a moſt numberleſs Company of Coaches, Chariots, Scheves with ſix Horſes of the ſeveral *Princes* and their Retinue, with their Guard *du Corps*, which is very fine, particularly that of *His* Electoral Highneſs of *Brandenburgh*, which conſiſts of 200 *Perſons*, all Gentlemen of Quality who maintain themſelves and a Servant or two at their own proper charge.

The Electoral *Princes* will appear in their Robes or proper *Habits*. That of the Eccleſiaſtical Electors is of Scarlet Cloth, and that of the Lay Electors is of Crimſon Velvet. They are lin'd with Hermines, and their Electoral, or Ducal Caps, are moſt richly beſpangled with Diamonds, *&c.* to the value of fifty or ſixty thouſand *Pound* ſterling each Cap.

It has been openly publiſhed here, that the Meſſenger which brings the firſt News to this place of the Arrival of His *Majeſty* of Great *Brittain*, ſhall have immediately paid him 100 Duckats for a Reward.

FINIS.